353 these are generally out of order and are used rather as decorations than to tell the time.

415 Household utensils are generally made by the local potter. But
[556] shining brassware, including a few large pots for storing water, are a mark of respectability. Food is served on brass, bell-metal or aluminium plates. Water is drunk from metal mugs or brass beakers. In some houses a couple of china cups and saucers and a few glass plates are also to be seen.

342 *The Penkutillu.* This type of house is smaller and less ostentatious,
351 and is built by average cultivators with small holdings, who are neither rich nor poor according to village standards. These houses also have a courtyard and possibly a backyard; a verandah and two or three rooms which are used for various purposes. The walls are of stone, the floor of mud and the roof is tiled. The cattle-shed is generally close to the living-room and there is neither latrine nor bathroom in the house.

352 This type of house is also decorated with carvings on the doors,
353 and designs are painted on the wall. In such houses furniture is
415 regarded as a luxury; there may be a few bedsteads, some small wooden stools and possibly a crude chair or two. People with city contacts decorate the walls of their houses with commercial calendars or coloured magazine covers. The household utensils in this type of house are, except for metal plates used for serving food, of
[556] earthenware, even water being stored in clay pots. Yet respectability demands that such a house should have at least some brass utensils. These are greatly coveted by the ambitious housewife.

342 *The Gudse.* These are the commonest type of dwellings found in Telangana, and are indeed the most numerous in Shamirpet. The walls of these huts are either made of mud or they are made of wattle-screen and plastered with mud. The roof is always thatched. The hut is built in a small enclosure and has generally only one
352 room, from which the kitchen is partly partitioned. These huts have
415 very little furniture and all household utensils are the wares of the local potter. The few metal utensils which the family possesses are among the most treasured parts of the household property.

351 All the three types of village dwellings have some features in
[515] common. Almost all of them have some open space either at the front or at the back. This is generally enclosed. Here women bath and in times of emergency, such as illness or other incapacity, it may also be used as a latrine. During the rainy season

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husband is alive must wear, were formerly made by one of the local castes from indigenous materials. Now factory-made glass bangles have captured the market almost completely. Children's dresses are now generally of Western style. Frocks, rompers, shirts and shorts are bought for them from the local market or from the shops in the city. Among other items of everyday wear Western-style shoes with laces are now being used alongside country shoes and sandals.

To the list of articles of daily requirement there have been several significant additions. Aluminium and 'German silver' utensils became very popular with the poorer sections of the population on account of their low prices. Glasses, as well as china cups and saucers, could be seen in several homes. Besides the public buildings five private homes now possess wall or alarm clocks. Kerosene lanterns can be seen in several homes, and there are five kerosene pressure lamps in the village. Some old people use reading glasses, and more then half a dozen young men from the village have bought sun glasses. Several people in the village use safety razors and torches. Cheap fountain-pens are also very fashionable.

In the food habits of the people there has not been much change. Sweets and other dainty eatables are bought from the shops in the city or from the bazaar. Five small stores in the village sell, among other things, lozenges, fruit-drops and biscuits made in Hyderabad. Tea and coffee are also very popular. Even those who do not drink these beverages regularly at home, occasionally have them in the village shop ostentatiously known as the 'hotel'. Aerated waters enjoy an amazing popularity as they are believed to provide relief from many stomach disorders. The cigarette factories at Hyderabad have been producing and popularizing cheap brands of cigarettes, which have been progressively replacing the country cigarettes in which tobacco is rolled in dried leaves. Along with fermented palm-juice, some people now drink other liquors supplied by distilleries in Hyderabad.

Side by side with the traditional recreations of gossip, loafing and playing indigenous games, several new varieties of entertainments are now available to the village people. The village has three gramophones. In the tea shop there is a crystal radio. Some young men in the village play volley-ball. Many people patronize the circus and cinema in the city.